our city Comptrollership that we pray, for the sake of the honor of the State, the botheration which has beset us here in New York may not be permitted to reach Albany in any shape whatever. The question had better be definitely decided before the Comptroller elect assumes the reins of office.

WALL STREET joined in the general welcome to Prince Alexis by an adjournment of the Stock Exchange and Gold Board. Even the veteran Daniel is said to have abandoned those "sheers" and gone to pay his homage to the Ursus Major.

THE ALABAMA State Journal (republican), remarking upon the fact that many influential democratic papers are proposing that their party take a negative position on the Presidential question, suggests that the adoption of such a policy would not extinguish any votes; it would simply leave millions of men in such a condition that they would seek new political affiliations." It is pretty evident that re republican press are inclined to regard with more or less alarm the proposed passive policy of the democrats, no matter how diver-sided may be the opinion among democrats themselves on that subject.

THE LOUISVILLE Courier-Journal's doubleleaded "Startling Information" is rather too thin. But if it comes to the matter of exphange, cutthroat for cutthroat, we are in-plined to think that the Northern market can hardly furnish a supply equal to the pure black Southern production.

#### THE DUKE ALEXIS AND THE ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD.

[From the Newark Journal, Nov. 20.] AMEAD AGAIN.

The HERALD gave another striking evidence yesternay of its superiority as a newspaper. Thanks to the special news yacht, the Heraid, it was enabled to announce yesterday morning, twenty-four hours in advance of every other New York paper, the safe arrival of the Duke Alexis. One of its contempolished the "exclusive" news of the Svetlana's ar-

The Svetlana and the Grand Duke Alexis are still The same paper this morning has the charming

with the suspiration of intense relief the public with the suspiration of intense relief the public will this morning hear that the Russian Grand Duke has at last arrived. The Svetians anchored in New York Hay yesterday morning and was forthwith interviewed by the watchful reporters of the

There can be but one sentiment entertained as regards the HERALD's character as a newspaper, nd that is that it still stands foremost in the world enterprise. It aims to be, and invariably is, always head in matters of news, foreign or domestic. dence its great popularity and wonderful success
as a daily history of the world.

(From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, Nov. 20.] Russian Grand Duke, Alexander's exis, has arrived. He came like a thief in the night. The weary watchers who awaited in-The weary watchers who awaited his prising individual who runs the New York "At half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night a large steamer came slowly up and anchored of the itship. The HERALD yacht ran alongside and Son discovered that the stranger floated the Russian flag. In reply to the hall of the yacht, What vessel is thus? came the welcome reply. The Russian frigate Evettana. 'Are all well on board?' 'All well.' 'Is the Grand Duke Alexis on board?' 'He is.'"

[From the Philadelphia Day, Nov. 20.] The great feat of the NEW YORK HERALD in obtain ing the news of the Grand Duke's arrival of Sandy Hook, which occurred on Saturday night about midnight, and presenting it to the public the next atter ignorance of the event—even saying that His eristic of that remarkable journal. How the thing was done or what it cost to do it does not appear on to fta "neet" of steam news vachts: but the feat was erformed and the HERALD is triumphaut. Perhaps the Tribune, Times, World, &c., can now explain how their great rival outgeneralled them.

[From the Jersey City Times, Nov. 20.] yesterday morning in announcing the arrival of the Duke. The Times and World had nothing of it; but the latter may boast that it had the news a week be-fore. The Herald is not easily beaten on news, and yery seldom on anything else of consequence. It is great newspaper, and to deny it shows either a heavy load of envy or sheer folly. Those dailies who do not publish on Sunday were lucky for once.

[From the Brooklyn Dally Times, Nov. 20.1 The NEW YORK HERALD displayed real enterprise by getting ahead of all the papers yesterday in an aouncing the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis.

# Personal Intelligence.

General G. W. Morell, of the United States Army, Professor Mark Bailey, of Yale College, is at the frying House.

Henry S. Lewis, of New Haven, is stopping

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, yester-day arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieutenant Commander W. C. Hunter, of the States Navy, has quarters at the Hoffman

Captain A. D. Robeson, of the United States Navy, Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio, is stopping at the St.

day arrived at the Aluemaric Hotel.

Bayard Taylor came to the city yesterday and put

generals George II. Hall and W. G. M. Davis, of St. Joseph, Mo., have quarters at the St. Sicholas

ander Cunningham, of the United States

Commander Cunningham, of the United States
Ravy, has quarters at the Clarendon Hotel.

Resers. John Boyle, of London, and John Lagoland, of Glasgow, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Clarendon Hotel. The former of these
gentlemen is managing trustee of the estate of the
Rarquis of Bute, and the latter is President of the
Angio-African steamship line. They on Monday had
a very pleasant interview with Secretary Boutwell,
he managing the condulity. These gentlemen are who received them cordially. These gentlemen are arranging for the establishment of a line of steamers between Cardiff, Wales, and New York.

Brussels on Saturday night. He has for some that he will, probably, give to the public in the same pleasing manner as his description of "Life

The Rev. Noah Schenck will this evening give s coption at his residence on Columbia Heights, cooklyn, in honor of Dean Howson, of Chester, England. The Dean has been for some days the guest of Dr. Schenck.

# GOVERNOR CONLEY'S VETO.

ACTIANTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1871.

Acting Governor Conley vetoes the bill ordering a special election to fill the vacancy created by Bullock's resignation.

THE KANSAS BAILROAD NOT STOPPED. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21, 1871.
There is no detention on the line of the Kansas

Pacific Railway. All trains are making their regular time through to Denver and Chevennes.

# MEXICO.

Herald Special Reports from Matamores and Mexico City.

General Rocha Marching to the Relief of Saltillo.

The Imperialist Quiroge Joins the Revolution.

Nationalist Character of the Insurrection and Many New Pronunciamentos.

Government Vigilant After a Slight Victory.

MIER STILL THREATENED.

Cortina's Policy Toward Both Parties.

President Juarez Asks for Extraordinary Power.

Money Relief for Chicago and Wisconsin.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros, Mexico:-MATAMOROS, Nov. 20, 1871.

General Rocha, with a strong division of infantry and cavalry, and a number of cannon, is marching to the relief of Saltillo, which is still held by the government troops, who are, however, pressed by the revolutionists, and cannot, it is said, hold out much longer unless reinforcements arrive within a very short time.

ANOTHER FORMIDABLE REBEL.

General Quiroge, the late celebrated imperialist chief, has joined the insurgents, and the revolutionary cause has been greatly strengthened by this addition to its force.

General Quiroge has been entrusted by the rebels with the command of the line of the lower Rio Grande.

He is expected to attack the open town of Mier immediately, on his way to this city.

Fears are entertained of his advance, and the authorities of Mier are hurriedly arming all those whom they can press into the service to oppose him.

CORTINA'S POLICY. Rumors of General Cortina having pronounced in favor of the rebels are affoat. If true it will be an additional cause of embarrassment to the Juarez administration.

Cortina has not obeyed the orders of the government of late, but observes a sullen attitude towards it. He is now falling back with

On his arrival here a conflict is expected to take place between him and General Palacio for the command of the city.

Fealty of Its Commanders-States, Generals and Regiments of Troops Joining the National Standard-A Gain for the Government-Juarez, the Congress and the Cabinet.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11-Night, Via HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1871. General Diaz, the Governor, is engaged in fortifying Oaxaca and arming the State troops subject to his official command.

Diaz refused to publish the announcement of Juarez's election by the Congress, and a declaration of his formal open revolt against the Presidential authority is momentarily ex-

GOVERNMENT REINFORGEMENTS. General Alatorre, with a large force of government troops, is employed in watching

Reinforcements will be despatched to his support immediately.

THE REVOLUTION IN ALARMING SWEEP. General Guerrero, late commander of the Fourth division of the national army, has pronounced for the insurrection, as has also Governor Portugal, of Aguascalientes.

Chiapas and Guerrero are deeply agitated and the revolt is extending on all sides.

Lozada is in revolt. In the State of Puebla Sierra Borego has rebelled and is now employed in besieging Durango.

Generals Treviño, Naranjo and Martinez are esleging Saltillo.

Cadera, Negrete, Rivera, Cosio, Echaverria and Toledo are in revolution against the povernment.

Lozano is disturbing the State of Hidalgo. A REGIMENT LOST.

General Salvan has pronounced in the State of Puebla, taking over with him the Fifteenth regiment of the national avalry. GOVERNMENT GAIN.

The government troops have obtained a ictory over Treviño's cavalry at Arispe. AID TO AMERICAN SUFFERERS.

Money is being subscribed in Mexico city and at some few other points of the republic for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire and the conflagrations in Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST OF CONGRESS. President Juarez last night renewed his request to Congress asking for a legislative vote of extraordinary power to the Executive

of the nation-THE CABINET. The report of approaching changes in the Juarez Cabinet has not been confirmed.

# ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales Taken III Suddenly.

An American Crew Lost in the Mersey-The Austrian Ambassador Expected-Fatal Disaster at Seg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, NOV. 21, 1871. The Court news, which is published in the even ing papers of the city, under the head of "Court Circular," contains a paragraph to-day which an-nounces the sudden indisposition of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wates.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN CREW. The report which has already been forwarded to New York by cable, announcing the stuking of two vessels in the Mersey, with the loss of all on board,

The vessels have been identified as the bark Mary Baker, of Boston, bound from Liverpool for Bermu-da, and the British ship Arrow, from Sierra Leone

for Liverpool. Scotia, in 1859, and was of 287 tons burden.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY. His Excellency Count Von Beust, ex-Premier o Austria and the newly-appointed Ambassador of the empire to the Court of St. James, is expected to arrive in the city during the present week.

GAS EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.
Telegrams dated in Liverpool this morning report that an explosion of gas occurred on board steamship Siberia, in that port, last night.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA. ported wrecked. Six of the crew were drowned. ASHORE.

The ship Hepziback is ashore on the File of Wight. THE CONSULATES IN AMERICA.

The London Gazette of this evening announ the transfer of Mr. Dononce from the British Consulate at New Orieans to that at Baltimore, and the appointment of Mr. Foublanque as British Consul

at New Orleans. The very latest market report from Liverpool quotes turpentine at 50s. a 51s. per owt.

### QUEEN VICTORIA.

Prosecution of Gribble, Her Majesty's Libeller.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1871. The magistrates at Torquay have refused an application for ball in the case of John Gribbie, Secre tary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, who publicly accused the Queen of intoxication.

### IRELAND.

Citizen Threat Against a London Journal.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 21, 1871. It is said that the Dublin jury, who acquitted Kelly ipon the charge of muraering Head Constable Talbot, intend prosecuting the London Times for alleged libel, contained, as the jurors charge, in its com-ments on their conduct of the case in the jury box and their verdict.

### FRANCE.

Paris as the Seat of Government of the Republic.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 21, 1871. The French Cabinet has resolved to support the notion, which will be made during the next session of the Legislative Assembly, for the return of the seat of government to Paris.

# GERMANY.

Naval Estimates and Peaceful Reassurances

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

of the Navy Estimates bill, Minister Von Roon de-clared that it was the-purpose of the imperial gov-

The bill provides that the pay of officers in the navy be raised sixteen per cent.

# SPAIN.

Prorogation of Parliament and Cabinet Contralization.

# TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, NOV. 21, 1871. The session of the Cortes was declared prorogue until the month of February, 1872, immediately after the termination of the recent stormy debate and the recording of the vote adverse to Ministers in the Admiral Malcampo's Cabinet will probably retain

office until the reassembling of the Legislature.

The decision of all the important questions now pending before the representatives of the people is postponed in the meantime and the government centralized in the king and his ministerial advisers. It is announced that among other measures the government has resolved to defer the imposition of the tax of elepteen per cent on the interest of Spanish bonds until the measure has been approved by the Cortes, and thus escape the danger of raising a very difficult financial question, particularly with the creditors of the country resident in England, both British and native Spaniards.

A NEW MINISTER. of Foreign Affairs.

RULE IN HAVANA. The Governor of Havana has been superseded.

# AUSTRIA.

Difficulties in the Cis-Leithan Government.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Nov. 21, 1871.

The change in the Ministry of the empire and the failure of Baron Von Keilersperg renders necessary the reorganization of the Council of Ministers for It is probable that Prince Adelph Anersperg will

now be called to form the next Cis-Leithan Ca

# DENMARK.

Visit of the King of Denmark to Athens.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, NOV. 21, 1871. The King of Denmark has gone to Greece on risit to his son, King George.

# THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Duration and Work of the Geneva Commission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 21, 1871. Standard says the Commission for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will assembl at Geneva on the 12th of December and that the sittings will continue all the winter.

About five hundred cases will be presented to the

King Victor Emmanuel made his entry into Rome He was met at the gates by the heir-apparent,

Reception.
ROME, NOV. 21-P. M.

ROME.

The King of Italy at the Centre of Government

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the President of the Italian Senate, Senor Ferrari, is expected to arrive in this city from

His Majesty in the Quirinal-Enthusiastic

ROMR, Nov. 21, 1871.

Prince Humbert, the Ministers of the Crown and a large body of the National Guard of the city. The populace filled the streets in immense

Shipwreck in the Gulf of Otranto.

ITALY.

thusiasm during his progress to the Quirinal, where

he has taken up his residence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1871. A despatch from Brindles reports that the bark Guiseppe was wrecked in the Gulf of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta.

## TURKEY.

Cool Weather and Decline of Cholera.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 21, 1871. The latest dispatches which have been received from Constantinople report that cool, clear weather prevailed in the Turkish capital at date, and that the number of cases of cholera had commenced to ecrease daily.

### CHINA.

Wreck of a Vessel Bound for New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1871. A telegram from Hong Kong says:—The ship Yang-tszee, Captain Smith, from Foo-chow for New York, was lost on a reef of the Paracels Islands, in the China Sea.

### The captain and four of the crew were drowned. THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 22—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer which was Monday night cen probably now central on Lake Huron. The preshad failen very generally on and east on the Mississippi Ri Mississippi River, with rain on the Southern and Middle Erie. This storm is an extension of that which prevalled on Monday from Dakota westward. The Texas, with northwest winds and increasing

Probabilities. Cloudy weather will probably prevail on Wednesday, almost universally, at our stations, with rain the lowest pressure more eastwardly over New England, and brisk westerly winds prevail on the lakes and Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our stations to-night.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in as indicated by the thermometer at Budnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:-

| 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1871. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. | 1870, 1870. |

The Wind at Mount Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1871. The Signal Office reports that on the afternoon of the 15th last, the wind on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., reached a velocity of 150 miles per hour by actual measurement. This exceeds by twenty miles per hour the greatest velocity pre-viously noted by meteorologists in this country or Europe.

# THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The private view of our Art Academy was at. tended last night by a brilliant company. So far as the accessories were concerned nothing was wanting for a most successful inauguration of this season, except some good paintings. pictures there were many charming ones, they were living, breathing, chatting and coquetting, grouped with ease and naturaldressed according to the most approved modern ideas, and these lent a charm to the exhibition that otherwise would have offered very few attractions. In all our experience of art exhibitions we have never seen anything so melancholy as the almost total absence of merit in the works displayed on the walls. We certainly cannot complain that the walls were crowded with bad pictures, for on first entering we were about to congratulate ourselves on the fact that some attention had been paid to our advice to diminish the quantity and give place only to such works as possessed some merit, but the illusion was soon dispelled. The quantity of works on exhibition had, indeed, decreased, but it seemed as if all the good works had been excluded. No doubt the poverty of the present exhibition is owing to the fact that most of the arrists have not had time since their return from the country to finish any of their pictures, and as this cause will always continue to render a winter exhibition on the present plan unsatisfactory it would be much better if a loan exhibition were organized, which would act as a real school of taste, and would enable the Academy to realize funds for the support of their institution. As we have the assurance that the directors intend making a serious effort to improve the status and efficiency of the Academy, we desire to avoid any unnecessary harshness in our remarks; but we should be failing in our duty to the public if we remained silent as to the true nature of the present exhibition. We sincerely hope that no enthusiastic but indiscreet citizen will take any of besign, as the impressions they are likely to receive relative to the value of American art would be anything but favorable. It is to be regretted that those who would like to encourage art in our city are rendered luckwarm by exhibitions like the present. They are too much for the most generous enthusiasm or the warmest and most considerate friendship. We entered the Academy full of the "milk of human kindness," resolved to see as many good points and to shit our eyes to as many defects as possible, but in spite of our kindly feelings we came away in a melancholy frame of mind. complain that the walls were crowded with bad

# THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

There was a very full attendance of members of the Committee of Seventy at the meeting last evening. At eight o'clock Colonel Henry G. Stebbins, an of the committee, called the meeting to order. After the usual routine business had been mittees made reports, and at the request of Governor Edward Saloman, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, that body was increased by the appointment of five new members.

When the regular intrineas of the committee was

# THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

A CHAT WITH COLLECTOR MURPHY.

Why Tom Murphy Became Collector of the Port-Why He Stayed so Long in the Office and Why He Could Stay No Longer-What He Did While There for the President, the Country and the Republican Party What He Made and What He Didn't Make.

"If I had been in your place, Murphy," said Mr. "But I, being in the place, did it," replied Mr. Murphy, "and that makes all the difference;" and Mr. Murphy continued to add his wonderful autograph to a number of documents lying before him that looked like gold checks.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Murphy," said a HERALD reporter, who had just entered the Collector's office as the words were being uttered. "That, Mr. Murphy, is precisely what I have called in to see you about. I want to know why you did it. Oh! why did you leave us; why aid you do it?" "On | how is the HERALD! Sit down and cool

yourself, Mr. \_\_\_\_," said the gentle Thomas, "and Pil tell you all about it." The reporter dropped into a soft chair between the great Collector and General Sharpe, who hap-

ened to be present. REPORTER-Now, then, Mr. Collector, let us have Mout. In the first place, I want to know WHEN ARE YOU TO QUIT

this miserable place for good? Mr. MURPHY-On the first of the month, I hope. By that time my successor, General Arthur, will have all his arrangements made to take formal

REPORTER-Then you will remain until General Arthur regularly comes into the appoession—that is

to say, till the first of the month? Mr. MURPHY—Yes, sir. REPORTER—That's some comfort. Now tell me all about your successor and what you think of

"Mr. Murphy, I want a word with you," said a base intruder, putting in an ugly head at the door. Mr. Murphy rose, said, "Excuse me a moment," and went out to give the slave the word he wanted. Then General Sharpe came to the rescue and answered. "General Arthur is an excellent man."

REPORTER-Has he served in the field ? GENERAL SHARFE—Well, not much; a little back and forward. He served on the staff of Governor Morgan, and he moved more troops into the field during the war than any other man in the country. General Arthur is a lawyer. I have known him faithful to his word, and will make

Here Mr. Murphy returned and said: - "I have an unexpected engagement just now. Can you meet me at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening at

The reporter agreed and kept his word. He entered the door of the hotel at nine sharp, and The reporter agreed and kept his word. He entered the door of the hotel at nine sharp, and was highed by the Collector, who entered at the same moment. Both adjourned to a cosey parior, where Mr. Murpay had thoughtfully provided writing materials, and when they were comfortably seated the reporter sand:—
"I was just about to ask your opinion of General. Arthur when you passed out, Mr. Murpay, and while you were away General Sharpe has been kind chough to give me his opinion of that gentieman. You and General Arthur have always been good friends, personally and politically, I understand?"
Mr. MURPHY—Yes, Sr. always. What does General Sharpe say about him?
The reporter read General Sharpe's testimony as

The reporter read General Sharpe's testimony as o character and qualifications.

Mr. MURPHY—I can cordially confirm all that, sir.

I consider General Arthur a most estimable gentle-man, an able politican, an honest man and one fully competent to discharge the onerous and diffi-cult duties of this office. REPORTER—NOW, Mr. Murphy, for

cuit duties of this omice.

REPORTER—Now, Mr. Murphy, for
THE REASONS FOR YOUR RESIGNATION,
for that is the great question just now; I mean, of
course, the real reason or reasons?
Mr. Murphy—Have you read my letter in the
HERALD this morning?
REPORTER—Of course.
Mr. Murphy (seriously and carnestly)—Well, I
assure you, my real reasons, and all of them that
are of any public interest, are there set forth.
REPORTER—Hen may I ask what are those which
you are pleased to consider are of no public interest?
Mr. Murphy (smiling)—Well, one of them was
that I desired to renew an acquaintance with my
family. All my time has been occupied between
my duties here as Collector and my enforts to
advance the interests of my party in tais State and
elsewhere. In fact the Custom House and the
republicans have had the entire ownership of my
time and attention since I accepted this position.
They let me no opportunity whatever to attend to
my own private business, and my affairs, though by
no means bordering on confusion, bear the plain
marks of a neglect which it would be no longer safe
to continue. Besides, a man cannot divest nimself
of the pleasures of home and home influences for
any unlimited length of time without
LAPSING INTO BARBARISM
to some extent, and I have no intention of losing

any unlimited length of time without to some extent, and I have no intention of losing my identity in that way yet awhite.

REPORTER—At that rate, Mr. Murphy, one should think you would have nad some heastation about accepting the position the first day.

Mr. Murphy—Oh, that's a different thing, you see. I was prepared to make some sacrifices, and no trifing ones eitner, for the objects I had in yiew and desired to accomplish.

REPORTER—Which were—

Mr. Murphy—Which were, in the first place, to show the government that It was possible to lessen the difficulty of collecting the revenue here. I always knew and felt that that difficulty was not so formidable as it appeared to be, and I thought I could get over it. I do not claim much credit for being able to succeed as well as I have done, and do not consider it a boast to say that I have been fairly successful. I felt that any man who had my business training would be able to grapple with The Trougles Of The Custom House, and I consented to bring my knowledge and experience to open on them, so that the republican party, and particularly the administration of General Grant, should have the credit of such improvements as could be made in this branch of the government service.

dragged up from the very antice of whether of that sort.

Mr. Murphy (smiling again)—Yes, I saw that statement. My enemies, prompted by the Enrantes of the Republican party, or by some inmate malice or depravity of their own have put forward numberiess sianders of that kind against me, not so much to injure me personally, indeed, as to reflect on President Grant and his friends, and to frighten away and disgust his stanchest supporters. You may have observed that none of those attacks were made on me by so-called republican journals until circumstances proclaimed in the most unmistakable manner that I was an unfinching friend and supporter of General Grant. And if you watched this matter as closely as I had reason to you would have noticed that the more credit I gained for the present administration by my management of the afairs of this department, and the more I advanced the interests of our party in this state so as to place it on the straight and uncerting road to our recent great victory—the more I succeeded in helping to make President Grant's government a great success in this way, for him, for the country and for the party, the more abanye and virulent and unscrupulous and unceasing were the University of the country who hate not

and virulent and unscriptions and uncessing were
the

made upon me, and made, too, by men who hate not
true republicanism the less, but deneral Grant more.
Now, have you not seen all this yoursoif?
REFORTER—Why do those people you allude to
hate President Grant so much? He, you claim (very
justly, perhaps), is winning republican victories,
and they are republicans, are they not?

Mr. MURPHY—I shall tell You.

Mr. MURPHY—I shall tell You.

Mr. MURPHY—I believe you will admit that we
have just now, then.

Mr. MURPHY—I believe you will admit that we
cleotion here in this State and city this very year,
and we have just made, if such a thing ever was or
ever will be made in this country, a republican
nomination for President next year equivalent to
an election. At all events this fact is fully recognized and feit by

an election. At an events this fact is fully recognized and feit by

THE PSEUDO REPUBLICANS

who attack me. They know that the prize is now
undoubtedly in the nands of the republican party
and they want to grasp it who never scarcely earned
the right to even have a voice in its disposal. Some
of them are candidates for the Presidential nomination—have always been disappointed and
still remain chronic office-seekers. These
and the malcontents who follow them form
one class of General Grant's enemies in
the party. The other class is composed of
such corrupt members of the party as desire to have
a man in the Presidential chair whom they can
"use," so to speak, for their own unworthy and
Grant is a man whom nobody was ever able to
"use," least of all selfish politicians. He proved
that in the army, but he has shown it still more
clearly every day since he sat in the Presidential
chair. How can such a man be the favorite of
politicians who are

chair. How can such a man politicians who are
BOUND TO NO PRINCIPLE
and who attack themselves to a great party for
sole purpose of furthering the schemes for personal advancement and aggrandizement?
republican party being now certain of viotory
year, and the main object of their existence ha

President Grant between them and the near and tempting prize, and, if they disliked him before, they are furlous in their hatred now. It is all cocontrated to-day upon the man who heretofore shared it with a hundred other obstructing circumstances, all of which as I have said, are now removed, leaving General Grant standing alone to moved, leaving General Grant standing alone to

moved, leaving General Grant: standing alone to thwart the evil designs and bear the ill will of bailled schemers and bair republicans. Reporter—How do you make out that the Pre-sident is the only obstacle in their way: Have the no hope of having some one of their own candidate nominated since they still profess to camp within the republican lines. nominated since they still profess to camp within the republican lines? Mr. Murrhy—Yes, plenty of hope; but no chance whatever.

whatever.

This Late election in New York has not only insured us a republican victory ner year, but it has also made the renomination of Gerai Grant positively certain. His administration was that has been brought into such clear contra with a demograph anginistration, such as can trant positively certain. His administration is was that has been brought into such clear contrast with a democrace administration, such as recently and in this State. It was while under the recently had in this State. It was while under the guardianship that the management of federal afairs in this city was so invorably contrasted with the conduct of our democratic city government. The people of this city and State were able to compare washington with Albany, and the United States departments in New York with our city department, and they gave their verdict accordingly. Besides, General Grant's chosen friends in the republican party of New York have been altogether the mean of opening the cyes of the people so as to enable them to clearly see and combrehend the meaning of those great contrasts, and republicans every where will be ready to thank General Grant for that. Again, we took care that the eves of the whole Union should behold the difference between federal republican and State democratic management of public affairs in New York, and the republicans of the whole nation will know how to appreciate the man who has so planty proved to the country that while

DEMOGRACY MEANS CORRUSTION
and dishonor republicanism is almost synonymous with principle, purity and good faith to the people. That, sir, is why deneral Grant is certain of a renomination at the hands of the party whose the umpus he has secured.

REPORTER—And, I suppose, the republican malcontents blame you for putting Grant in this proud position?

Mr. MURPHY—Weil, I believe that, whatever the

position?
Mr. MURPHY—Well, I believe that, whatever the
President's friends may think or whatever may be
the real facts, I am safe in saying that his enemies
all lay the blame o. whatever has been done in that

the real facts, I am safe in saving that his enemies all lay the blame o. whatever has been done in that way at my door.

Reporter—But what about your being common the "political mire?"

Mr. MURPHY—I never sought a political office in my life. I never heid one before this except one and that was when I was elected state senator.

Reporter—Were you a republican then?

Mr. MURPHY—I was always a republican, and was the only republican ever elected from my district before or since. I wouldn't have run then, only a delegation of republicans waited on me. I declined for three weeks, wanting them to nominate a lawyer to make laws, but they wouldn't be persuaded, so I have the my my state of the my they say you have grown rich by politics. Is that so?

All MURPHY—Who says that? I never received a dollar from politics in all my life, except my salary as Senator—sade a year for two years—and my salary in this office. Both of those I spent in the interests of my party, and more too.

Reporter—Cet us return again to "the mire," by you please.

Mr. MURPHY—Oh, aye, "the mire," Why, when

NETORTER -Lot us featin again to you please.

Mr. Mustray-Oh, aye, "the mire," Why, when the election of Mr. Lincoln (for whose memory I extertain a great respect) was imminent, instead of being in the political gutter I worked among my friends down town, four of whom gave me their checks for \$10,000 each and one a check for \$15,000. Of course I campot say what I did myself in that line: but at all events I handed in over one hundred. of course f cannot say what I did myself in thate line; but at all events I handed in over one hundred thousand dollars to the National Committee, all of which I received from a few personal friends whe could not have been living in "the mire" or the gutter. Grown rich by politics ! I assure you if I had let politics alone all my lifetime I should now be twice as well off as I am.

It was now getting late and the reporter and the Collector parted smitingly.

The Resignation of Collector Murphy. [From the Utica Herald (republican)—Senat ling's organ—Nov. 21.]

Thomas Murphy has resigned his position as Collec tor of Customs for the port of New York and that stead. On the high tide of a great republican vie esign honorably, for the sake of harmony resign honorably, for the sake of harmony is the party. His enemies are compelled to admit that he has deligently and faithfully performed the duties of the office. His friends have witnessed that he has been mercilessly assailed and has been made the occasion, not to say the pretext, of persistent and bitter warfare on the President and administration. Many fair men have believed that Mr. Murphy's resignation would remove the grounds for such warfare, would contribute to peace in our own ranks, would satisfy all who are willing to be satisfied at all. U.on that suggestion Mr. Murphy has acted. He is no longer a stumbling block. Those whas sought a change in the Custom House are gratified. We shan be glad if all the promises of harmony from this change are dufilled.

Gene at Chester A. Arthur, who succeeds Mr. Murphy, is a leading lawyer of New York, independent in means, and commands the respect and contribute the supplier of the work of the contribute of the contribut

Murphy, is a leading lawyer of New York, indepedent in means, and commands the respont and condence of the business men of the metropolis. He had been especially prominent in State or nation politics, but has always been an active and efficiency of the state of the politics, but has always been an active and efficiency of the state of the st

supporter of his administration.

Those who had particular candidates whom they wanted to place in the Collectorship will not be pleased because their respective favorites are still among the "outs." Those who originally deprecated Mr. Murphy's appointment, and such as have been affected by the clamor against him will approve the change. The few who are intent on opposition to President Grant will find Iresh occasions for it now. The great body of the republican party will accept the resignation of Mr. Murphy as a graceful peace ofering in the hour of victory, and will trust that General Arthur as Collector may escape envenomed assaults and factional denunciation.

escape envenomed assaults and ractional denution.

The republican party is strong not in its patromage or in its use of it. Its strength comes from its principles, from its measures, from its polyon. Its should choose good men, and only the best can worthly represent it. But those who squabble over apolis and seek to create a division over the loaves and fishes, mistake its spirit and its character. Whoever is Collector at New York the republicant of this state mean to sustain right principles. Thus the late election has demonstrated. With the appointment of General Arthur let us trust some elements of dinerence are removed. Not for spots but with an nonest purpose to perpetuate every good result of the war, and to forward every practicable reform, republicans already enter upon the canvass for the re-election of President Grant.

[From the Washington National Republican, Ro

ticable reform, republicans already enter upon the canvass for the re-election of President Grant. [From the Washington National Republican, Revenber 27.]

The war which has been waged on Mr. Murphy for the last two or three months was only another phase of the Fenton quarrei, connected more or less with the question of the next Presidency. Is was opened in the height of an important State canvass, when the republican party of New York was endeavoring to throw off the corrupt accessionance of Tammany Hall. If it was not in the intagest of the Tammany scoundreis, and actually inappired by them, as there is every reason to believe it was, there can be no doubt that it was entirely to their advantage that it should be continued. From the cast it was carried into the State Convention and used there against the republican party, and all through the campaign it was again and again brought forward, and all in the interest of the enemy. The pournal that led in this movement knew very well that Mr. Murphy was, and is, innocent. The greatest crime of which, in its eyes, he was guilty was his steadiast adherence to the President. Mr. Murphy has the satisfaction of knowing that the republican party is stronger in the State of New York to-day than it has been for years; that a republican will be elected to succeed Mr. Fenton in the Senate in 1832 and that the State is sure for Grant in 1872. It mainly through his exertions that these great results have been accomplished. His record as a republican leader to-day is infinitely better than that of those who abuse and denounce him.

A.—Citizens and Strangers Who Dooire tasty and elegant HAT, of superior quality, should call EHPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHANTION SAFES, 261 Broadway, occurr

A.-Tiffuny de Co.,

Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine on

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the Prem Paris Direct—Our Own Import. Steers Busions, Scarf Pins, Medallions, Sporting &c., odd in the extreme; novelies news before it well worth seeing. JACUBS & SANDIFER.

For a Warm, Cosey Room in Winter Use ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, 68 Fulton st., near Cal